

solecism. The species is a good one, but it is not a true *Tinea*; it belongs to a new genus allied to *Tinea*, but distinguished from it (as correctly indicated by Mr. Rosenstock) by the antennæ, which are as long as the fore wings. I propose for this genus the name *Chrysoryctis*; to it may be referred also *Æcophora irruptella*, Walk. (nec Zell.), and *Incurvaria purella*, Walk., and I have several other species.

*Adela chrysolamprella*, Ros. This appears to be *Nemotois sparsellus*, Walk., of which *Adela laurella*, Newm., is also a synonym; it is a true *Nemotois*, not an *Adela*.

*Hypertropha divitiosa*, Walk. This was not overlooked by me, nor again is it a distinct species (I have compared Walker's type); it is identical with *desumptana*, Walk., of which (as I have noted elsewhere) *tortriciformis*, Gn., is the oldest name.

*Eulechria leucopsina*, Ros. This is a synonym of *Peltophora atricollis*, Meyr.

*Æcophora apertella*, Walk. I have not seen a specimen of what Dr. Lucas sent; but I have no hesitation in saying that it was not the species named, which is a yellow species of *Æcophora*, peculiar to New Zealand; probably the insect intended is not a true *Æcophora*.

*Philobota athletica*, Ros. This is a synonym of *Cæsyra annularis*, Meyr.

Without entering into the subject of the other groups, I may say that *Discophlebia Lucasii*, Ros., is the female of *D. catocalina*, Feld.; the affinities of this curious insect need not be discussed here.

To this list of criticisms I should, in fairness, add that some genera and species appear to have been so carefully examined (considering the imperfect material available) that it is a pity the same attention was not bestowed upon all.

The King's School, Parramatta, N. S. W.  
April 3, 1886.

LIII.—*Contributions to a Knowledge of Malayan Entomology.*  
Part V. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions are of butterflies received from the Malay Peninsula, an area which possesses a particularly rich Rhopalocerous fauna, and one which continually exhibits novelties in almost every collection.

## RHOPALOCERA.

Fam. Nymphalidæ.

Subfam. SATYRINÆ.

*Elymnias abrisa*, n. sp.

*Male*. Wings above dark obscure indigo-blue, posterior wings with a large submarginal pale bluish patch. Wings beneath glossy brownish, much mottled with paler strigæ; anterior wings with the basal half of costal area and apical margin castaneous, and with a large triangular pale subapical patch; posterior wings with a subcostal castaneous patch, a pale stramineous spot between the subcostal nervules, and the outer half of wing with the ground-colour pale violaceous and having a few small submarginal spots. Body and legs more or less concolorous with wings.

Exp. wings 70 millim.

*Hab.* Province Wellesley (*coll. Dist.*).

This species is allied to the *E. sumatrana*, Hew., from which it differs by the pale patch on the upper surface of the posterior wings, and by the subcostal stramineous spot beneath.

An unlocalized and unidentified specimen in the Hewitsonian collection is clearly the female of this species, and also differs strongly from the corresponding sex of *E. sumatrana*.

Fam. Lycænidæ.

*Logania sriwa*, n. sp.

Wings above violaceous white; anterior wings with the costal margin spotted with fuscous and the apical area (not quite reaching to outer angle) dark fuscous; posterior wings with the fringe spotted with fuscous. Wings beneath fuscous-brown with darker blotches, and irrorated and speckled with greyish white; this whitish coloration is most prominent on the anterior wings at apex and outer angles; and on the posterior wings it appears as an irregular broad subcostal streak, the posterior wings are also more darkly marked than the anterior. Body above brownish, beneath greyish; legs very pale brownish with dark annulations.

Exp. wings 24 millim.

*Hab.* Malacca (*coll. Staudinger*).*Zizera?* \* *usta*, n. sp.

Wings above violaceous brown. Wings beneath greyish

\* I place this species provisionally in the genus *Zizera*, from which it differs by having the first subcostal nervule completely anastomosed

ochraceous; anterior wings with two contiguous fuscous spots at centre of cell, a fuscous discocellular spot at end of cell, and five spots of the same colour in a curved submarginal series; posterior wings with two large black spots near costal margin, the outermost with a small fuscous spot beneath it, a small fuscous spot in cell, and a discocellular streak of the same colour at end of cell, and with the following blackish spots:—one beneath and near base of cell, two near abdominal margin, one near anal angle, and four in a curved series beyond cell, and with a double series of pale fuscous, linear, submarginal spots; fringe of both wings fuscous. Body and legs more or less concolorous with wings.

Exp. wings 20 millim.

Hab. Malacca (coll. Staudinger).

*Polyommatus bagus*, n. sp.

*Female.* Wings above closely resembling those of the same sex of *P. beticus*. Wings beneath pale brownish ochraceous, with the following linear brownish fasciæ margined with greyish:—both wings with two at end of cells and two submarginal fasciæ, the innermost broadest; posterior wings with two large, marginal, blackish spots, containing a few scattered greenish scales and inwardly margined with pale reddish ochraceous, separated by the lower median nervule. Body above more or less concolorous with wings, beneath with legs greyish white; legs more or less streaked with brownish.

Exp. wings, ♀ 30 millim.

Hab. Province Wellesley (*Birch*, coll. *Distant*).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologia Indica, being Figures and Descriptions of the Organic Remains procured during the Progress of the Geological Survey of India. Ser. iv. Indian Pretertiary Vertebrata. Vol. I. Part 5. The Reptilia and Amphibia of the Maleri and Denwa Groups.* By R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.G.S., &c. With 6 plates. Calcutta: Geological Survey Office. London: Trübner & Co. 1885.

REPTILIAN fossils have been obtained from the Maleri rocks of India in two localities, Maleri (about thirty miles north of the Godaveri, in the central provinces) and in the coal-field of South Rewah. The

with the costal nervule. The typical specimen, however, is not only unique, but also not my own property, thus preventing that detailed structural examination which is necessary for exact generic determination, but which is liable at the same time to injure the specimen.